# Kathopanishad

# Shibir - 1

# Shantipaath, Adhyay - 1, Valli - 1, Shloks 1-19

# Pravachan - 1 15-4-2022 Morning

# <u>General</u>

# Scriptural studies necessary

- Glory of knowledge sung everywhere.
  - That which is so important what is that knowledge?
  - Cause for abundant shedding of karma.
- Eg. In the line of Engineering,
  - Medical knowledge of law not considered knowledge
  - Understanding topics related to that subject
- \* Eg. For doctor Eg. For lawyer

  Constitution of body Regarding law

  Knowledge of disease Cross examining witness

  Eg. Merchant Goods, market, customers
- In the spiritual world
  - Related to the soul
  - Of the world but helps for inner purity
- Just by studying scriptures no self-realisation
  - It is indirect need direct knowledge
  - Eg. Doctor books treatment can cure
- \* For self-realisation words of Enlightened Ones | \* follow them
  - Eg. USA books visited
  - Similarly on the spiritual path too
- \* To abide in the self scriptural knowledge useful
  - Listening contemplation meditation = self-realisation
  - Only then scriptural knowledge helpful
- Only scriptural knowledge Eg. seed lying in storehouse
  - Contemplation = through that, doubtless conviction / determination
  - Meditation = with feelings repeated awareness
- By that wisdom arises within
  - Gets established as knowledge
  - Becomes seeker of liberation
- Studying scriptures with aim of spirituality
  - Jineshwar Bhagwan's command
  - Shrut Teachings through scriptures / Guru's words

# Implement instructions -

- \* Param Krupalu Dev Patrank 825
  For the purification of the soul, an aspirant should pursue two spiritual means scriptures / association with Enlightened One
- By which there is positive transformation of the mind
   Negates distressful and wrathful thoughts
   Brings about equanimity of glad acceptance
- Increases awareness of self
   Decreases 'l'ness and 'my'ness attachments
   Such scriptures are recommended
- Result only if implement instructions
   Need 5 things = If scriptural study for spirituality only then seeker of liberation
- \* (1.) Sanyog Association
  - Association due to fruition of meritorious karma
  - Circumstances of constant association of Enlightened One
- \* (2.) Samagri Resources
  - Scriptures etc.
  - Good days do not come without effort After facing many bad days with change of attitude
- (3.) Shakti Capacity
  - Not all sinful activities
     Not all religious activities,
     but give up as many
     do as many as possible
     as possible
  - Many attend discources How many imbibe them
- (4.)Sattva Steadfastness
  - Understanding to embrace discipline
     Steadfastness in following discipline
  - Stable in temptations Eg. Plane above clouds Eg. Ganthisahiam way of taking vow
  - Yaksh of Shatrunjay
- \* (5.) Shraddha Faith
  - In dharma, truth alone triumphs
  - In practical world, meritorious karma alone triumphs
  - In spiritual practice, grace alone triumphs

# Upanishads

#### Vedic studies

- \* In the whole world, <u>Indian spiritual</u> scriptures / knowledge best
  - No modern philosophers have touched that height
- In Indian spiritual tradition,
   <u>Vedic literature</u> considered very important
- Vedic literature divided into 4
  - Each Veda consists of 4 parts
  - a) Samhita = Vedic mantras found (hymns)
  - b) Brahmana grantho = Process of yajnas mentioned (rituals) karmakand
  - c) Aaranyak = Discussions that took place in forest (reading of religion)
  - b. QAS of Rishis Words of experience compiled
  - d) Upanishads = also called Vedant (philosophy)

    End of Veda essence (best)

    Knowledge part of Vedas

    Oldest may be

    5000 years back Jnankand

### Study of Vedic Literature

- Prasthantrayi Study of three Upanishad – Bhagavad Gita – Brahmasutra
- Study 3 get degree of Acharya
   Vallabhacharyaji added Bhagwat –
   Prasthan Chatushtay
   Upanishad = foundation of knowledge
   Bhagavad Gita = condensed message
   of Upanishad

Brahmasutra = questions based on Upanishad

### Number of Upanishads

108 Upanishads – main 10
 Ish – Ken – Kath – Prashna –
 Mundak – Mandukya – Taittiriya – Aitareya –
 Chhandogya – Bruhadaranyak (Shvetashvatar)

#### Meaning of Upanishad

- \* Bhashya Shankaracharyaji's commentary
  - On 10 Upanishads
  - Various Acharyas different interpretations different traditions
  - Worldly soul world Lord ultimate reality
  - Has all goodies solves ends problems suffering
  - Shankaracharyaji easy to understand Full of insight - inspiration
  - Should rely on it Unchanging
     Prose Poetry not latest
     not outdated
- \* Explanation of word Upanishad
- General meaning
  - Sit near Guru to gain knowledge
  - Upa (near) + nishad (sit and gain knowledge)
  - Get initiated and sit to gain knowledge
- Technical meaning
- I) Upa = near/proximity
  - In front of Sadguru in His visual range near
     Going near to teacher / knowledge / self
  - Directly from mouth body eyes aura
  - Focus, importance Ignorance, ego increases decreases
- II) Ni = Sit with faith humility determination
  - Sit down (Ni = knee)
  - Intention attention affection
  - Commitment Certainty Conviction Clarity.
- III) Shad = 3 meanings
  - a) Visharan destruction, annihilation

    Annihilation seed of sins
    of ignorance suffering
  - b) Gati movement prapti attainment Towards Brahma – reach ultimate goal – means for self-realisation
  - c) Avsadan Weaken
     Loosening of desires karmic bondage
     which slows down spiritual progress
- Purpose of Upanishad
- End of worldly wandering attainment of self-realisation
- Sit near with intention gain knowledge
- Destroy seed of suffering

# Kathopanishad

#### Kathopanishad

- \* Favourite of Swami Vivekananda
  - Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached Immensely used – Arise, awake made famous
  - Brings new dimension to our life with self-realisation
  - Unique among all Upanishads
- \* Why Kathopanishad name
  - a) Under Kath branch
  - 4 Vedas Rigveda Samveda Yajurveda Atharvaveda
  - Each Upanishad associated with one of the Vedas
  - This from Yajurveda Krishna branch
  - Shukla branch Ish, Bruhadaranyak
  - Under Krishna Yajurveda's Kath branch
  - b) Expounded by Kath Rishi
  - Kath Upanishad from Kath Rishi
  - Revealed by Kath Rishi

#### \* Author

- Kath Rishi not the composer, he's the expounder
- Eg. Shri Krishna not composer of Gita He was the narrator

Eg. Bhagirath – not creator of Ganga – brought about its descent

- Composer Vyasji compiled
   Expounder (revealed by) Kath Rishi
- \* To succeed on the path of knowledge
  - Shravan manan nididhyasan
  - Listen contemplate meditate
     (Path of devotion love, faith, surrendership
     Path of action selfless, desireless, perfection)

## Structure – Style

#### \* Structure

- 2 adhyay chapters
- 3 valli sections each
- Total 6 valli
- 1) 29 Shlok April-May
- 2) 25 Shlok June
- 3) 17 Shlok August
- 4) 15 Shlok September
- 5) 15 Shlok October
- 6) 18 Shlok November-December
- 119 mantras + 1 Shantipaath = 120 mantras

#### \* Style

- Dialogue form as in
   Eg. Gandharvad
   Eg. Ashtavakra Gita
   Eg. Atmasiddhi Shastra
   Eg. Bhagavad Gita
   Yamraj and Nachiketa
- Easy because message woven as story/dialogue regarding the soul
- While other Upanishads are colourless – humourless – storyless This has all – so interesting

# General

#### Without false insistences

- Veda = Treasure of experience knowledge of truth
  - Up = Sit near oneself
  - Eg. Upanishad upvas upasna
- Spiritual knowledge of Indian culture
  - Large part hidden in the Upanishads
  - Doesn't belong to any one religion path – tradition
- Eg. Sun not belong to one country
   Eg. Fire cooks for whoever wants to cook
   Eg. Clouds satiate whoever wants to
   quench his thirst
- \* Great respect for Upanishads, in my heart
  - My Guru's grace
  - Eg. Poisonous prejudices Eg. Leaving preconceived notions
- If light of tradition scriptures of tradition
   If light of knowledge inner windows open
  - Eg. Parachute expansive openness
- Bhagwan Mahavir 3 main spiritual practices
   To practise Anekantvada multiplicity
   of viewpoints
  - Readiness to see truth without false insistences
- Right is mine courage
   Other respect that as well
   Opponent's truth accept that also
- To break preconceived notions
  - I have grace of Param Krupalu Dev no 'mine' or 'yours'
  - Easy to appreciate virtues
- One with thirst for truth
   Eg. Well of Upanishad shall quench it
- \* It is our good fortune
  - Eg. Not at Himalay / Gurukul River Ganges
  - Spiritual Ganges has graced Ashram

### Beginning of a wonderful journey today

- \* Success fruitfulness
  - Wealth etc. peace, bliss

Guru's approval - self-realisation

- Eg. Ganga Sagar \_ External \_ difficult if to Gangotri to internal \_ no yearning for liberation
- \* Kathopanishad Art of living
  - Pass through death / familiarise
  - Teaches art of dying while alive
- \* Afraid of death unfamiliar with life
  - death = misery, pain, sorrow, separation
  - Afraid \_ Pain \_ Because of thoughtsSave running away spiritually unconscious
- Spiritually unconscious death spiritually unconscious birth
  - So transmigration continues
  - Dharma = Consciouly dying / Art of living with connection to the self
- \* Body's nature is to die not me
  - Beginningless endless Eg. Body changing clothes
  - I never die I won't die
- \* Attitude towards life changes
  - Eg. rainbow colourful illusion
     Rope snake fear illusion
  - False sensual pleasures detachedUnattached passions no reason
- The body gives news
  - Life is hidden within only understanding associations
  - not your identity identity expands
- \* Easy difficult
  - The Rishi made it simple
  - Difficult if not thirsty
- \* From today, on this unique journey
  - Quest for the self to get acquainted with death
- \* Ascending the pinnacle of knowledge
  - Will give height and light
  - Will kindle the lamp within
  - Through medium of Upanishad

# Prayachan – 2 15-04-22 Afternoon

# <u>Prayer</u>

#### General

- Beginning of study by prayer
  - Many worldly endeavours all by remembering ego
  - Ego present attempt only to strengthen it
  - Dharma begins with egolessness
- \* With remembrance of Lord / Guru ego melts
  - Remove 'I' from centre Lord remains
  - Lord is primary 'I' am secondary
  - Unassuming existence (present or not present)
- \* If real / right remembrance then
  - With complete vitality feelings
  - Lungs completely filled heart throbs with it
  - Not your conviction becomes experience
- \* Upanishad starts with prayer
  - Faith or else all effort in vain
  - Faith humility gratitude in heart
  - Self-realisation attained on your tomb
- \* Pray Remove yourself
  - Eg. Open door for light to come
  - Knowledge meditation should begin with this
  - You dissolve your ego, sorrows, wants end
- \* Should not be mechanical
  - Eg. Machines produce no emotions
  - Dharma name of a feeling
  - Eg. Why not say 'ditto-ditto'!
- The Lord is not in the sky
  - Resides within you
  - Eg. Seed cracks sprouts tree
  - Ego breaks the Lord hidden within manifests

# Shantipaath - Prayer for peace

- As per India's tradition of Vedic studies at beginning of study the practice of reciting the Shantipaath is seen
- Whenever a spiritual aspirant / disciple / seeker gather to learn \_ can be seen how to attain the self chanting the Shantipaath
- Why? (Amongst Jains, Mangalacharan auspicious prayer)
  - Before in-depth study for unhindered Attain peaceful environment completion the Lord's created Grace
- Good study atmosphere
   Created so grasp profound knowledge
- \* Every Upanishad found to have own special Shantipaath
  - This is Kathopanishad This is prayer of Shantipaat Krishna Yajurved
- Upanishad study starts / ends with Shantipaath
  When mind is calm higher knowledge can
  be attained
  When free from doubts / pain / intense desires,
  then higher knowledge
- Education for enlightenment
   Not employment not entertainment
   (teacher) (student)
- Feelings with which pursuit of knowledge is started that is shown
- Without earnest co-operation of both no progress possible
- No lack of understanding misunderstanding occurs for that, prayer is necessary
- Even today during studies at beginning and end this is chanted
- Even today, when scriptures are studied this practice is inevitably followed
- \* Prayer recited Study – marriage – food

#### Om sah navavatu

- \* Sah (together) nau (both) avatu (protect) Let Him protect us both.
- \* By Your Grace both be protected So that we complete our study
- \* Protected from

Physical disease Mental blockage (Lack of faith, focus etc.) Situational crisis / obstacles

- \* Mental Physical Circumstantial protection
- \* Ego, indolence, spiritual death protection
- Through igniting the knowledge of self in life
   From ocean of transmigration cycle of birth and death we are uplifted
- \* Guru = for imparting knowledge

Disciple = for imbibing knowledge Obstacle - no indolence arises

- \* Student (disciple)
  - Faith, devotion, love for study
  - Focus, perseverance, no impure feelings
- \* Teacher (Guru)
  - Passion compassion patience
  - Not get irritated
  - Inspired to teach ready to travel again
  - Loves teaching me

Eg. Father crawls with kid

# Sah nau bhunaktu

- \* Sah (together) nau (of both) bhunaktu (nourish enjoy)
   He bless us with bliss of knowledge
   May we enjoy fruit of study
- May we be nourished by knowledge of attaining self

May this knowledge break body identification, worldliness

May we experience ourselves as pure souls

\* Through knowledge of attaining self

Nourishment – may there be satiation of completeness

\* Bless us that we

Enjoy the fruits of the study and the study itself

- Listen learn grasp internalise apply – start seeing / interpreting that way
- \* Teacher and student both
  - enjoy the process of teaching / learning
  - and the fruits of the study

- On the occasion of wedding
  - Stay together live walk grow
- \* On the occasion of wedding
  - Enjoy life together Minds are in unison
  - Outlook, understanding

If not in agreement then differences, conflict

- If in agreement then happiness peace
- Eg. It is good it is dangerous
   If one happy other unhappy
   both miserable

#### Sah Viryam Karvavahai

 Sah (together) viryam (strength power) karvavahai (may we attain)

Let us exert together

# Different meanings of virya

a) Intellect conducive for giving knowledge – imbibing knowledge

May power of keen memory be attained

- b) Intellect becomes sharp subtle
- c) May the capability / strength to purify mind be attained

Needed for self-realisation

- d) Courage bravery strength by which Not cowardly in blossoming virtues Become free of internal foe of delusion Exhibit valour
- e) Gain strength from the knowledge that has been heard

Eg. Patrank 856

Strength of desire for knowledge – contemplation – detachment – meditation – wisdom

- Guru in imparting knowledge Disciple in imbibing knowledge requires great effort
- \* Attain capability strength power by which
  - Not cowardly on the right path (many obstacles will come)
  - Not halt in worldly entanglements (all 4 will cause hindrance)
  - Stay strong in the face of temptation
- \* No pain no gains Both work hard - ઉલ્લસિત વીર્ય - by Your Grace
- \* Teacher
  - Well read well prepared grip over subject
  - Not hopping / rushing beautifully puts his point across
  - Sensitive to student's inner states know blockages - remove

#### Student

- Intention / attention / affection
- Committed revise and come does his homework
- Focus and grasp

### Tejasvi navadhitamastu

Brilliant (emitting radiance) nau (both)
 Dhitamastu (learnt knowledge)

May study be luminous – radiant (like sun)

- \* May it hit target, may it be accomplished / may it be goal oriented

  Result in self-realisation
- By becoming contemplative meditative
   Attain bliss of self
- Knowledge be free of doubts filled with faith
   Meaning be clear
   May it remain safe free of imperfection pure
- Not forgotten appears at right time
   Is useful present when needed

   So the mind does not wander in sensual pleasures
   Not deviate not meander
- Let the knowledge be bright – luminous – radiant
  - a) Faith in teacher knowledge
  - b) Attentive listening (focus on central message not examples / stories / oratory skills)
  - c) Grasp and remember
  - d) Store and reflect
  - e) Doubtless knowledge turns into conviction
  - f) Persistent in execution / application
  - g) Alertness awareness
  - h) Clarity in ease in resulting in decision making execution peace
  - i) Peace harmony sweet personality
  - j) Brings transformation Eg. sugar stir in coffee

#### Maa Vidvishavahai

\* Maa (never)Vidvishavahe

May we not hate / quarrel / argue with each other

- Generally, in the loving relation between Guru and disciple
  - Cracks / rifts not possible Eg. Ramdas Shivaji
- \* Then why such some reasons:
  - a) Indolence reprimand immature feels hatred
  - b) Self-will lack of respect hatred
  - c) Arrogance competitive feeling –I know more
  - d) Partial Most worthy kept close/in front while less worthy partial hatred
  - e) Doubt/suspicion due to unworthiness hatred
- Must be happening also in ancient times – so such prayer
- \* Eg. Sun sea water evaporated clouds
  - Likewise Guru endures difficulty / pain / heat
  - Selflessly gives knowledge
  - Intention is disciple grows disciple prospers
  - Probability of hurt / hate on reprimand
- Possible only if mutual
   Love affection faith respect is less
   Argue doubt ego = hatred = ruin

lowly birth attained

\* Indifference – disrespect – opposition doesn't remain

towards anyone - especially towards benefactor

- Let no ill feeling between us
   Quarrel friction argument –
   Misunderstanding hate
- \* Long term relations difficult to sustain
  - <u>Teacher</u> should = love, faith,

Not lose compassion, patience

- Student should = conviction that not lose He loves me
   Mental distance should not be there
   Devotion is sustained
- Not truth want to hear good ego
   Eg. GPS nicely reroute
  - If harsh also Eg. Crore cheque
    - bad cover
- Biggest misfortune stop talking
- \* 2 fears progress stifled/enhanced
  Where there is fear, don't love Where there is love, have fear

#### Om Shanti Shanti Shanti

3 times shanti - peace, because3 types of disturbaces

#### a) Adhidaivik

- cosmic forces external forces natural causes
- not in your control Eg. COVID, earthquake

#### b) Adhibhautik

- external forces but
- some in your control Eg. other being mother-in-law son Eg. body
- c) Adhyatmik
  - internal forces
  - in your control Eg. mental state
- Can say as many times for all your disturbances!!
- Mind-speech-body body-mind-wealth Mental-physical-circumstantial

## Introduction

- \* Akhyayika legend not historical
  - 1) Not historical happened in time / place
  - Mere story dialogue with deep spiritual message
  - 2) Glorify knowledge to attain the self virtues of qualified seeker
  - 3) This valli section, story teachings from next as Eg. Bhagavad Gita
- \* Ha vai = is an 'avyay' unchanging, meaning
  - 1) Once upon a time long time ago
  - 2) Puran = has a long descriptionUpanishad = directly starts
- \* Vaajshravas = son of Vajshravas
  - 1) Vaaj (food) shrav (fame, well-known)
  - famous for giving grains / food
  - 2) Vaajshrava Gautam Auddalak Aruni
- \* Organised great yajna called Vishwajit
  - 1) Culminates in offering everything one owns in charity
  - 2) In Vedic era donating cows considered best
  - 3) Saved best cows for sonInferior cows in charity out of attachment for son,charity of those cows not worth giving
- Ushan = activity done with some desire
  - 1) Nidan, niyanu, desire, act for worldly gain
  - 2) Kamyakarma to achieve heavenly pleasures
  - selfless karma purity of mind for self-realisation
  - 3) Spiritual progress impossible if worldly desire
- Giving up all shows desirelessness

  But he did desire of worldly heavenly pleasures
  - 1) Karma should be done fruits of karma renounced
  - No desire for fruits or else
  - 2) Hindrance in self-realisation / not helpful Not for liberation for heaven

# Karma for worldly gain

- In name of dharma fulfils worldly desires
  - 1) Vishwajit win whole world Eg. Napolean Sikandar
  - Become possessive then renunciation also futile
  - 2) Giving up for gaining pleasures Eg. Party so stay hungry
  - 3) Eg. It's business not dharma
  - 4) Eg. Shopping in market pocket empty to fill
- Real renunciation / charity is not for worldly attainments
  - 1) Not conditions or demands
  - 2) Charity is hypocrisy not dharma
  - 3) Eg. Just investment for high returns
- \* God cannot be bought
  - sought by purity of mind
- \* Vaajshravas is of noble lineage, famous is intelligent is a scholar is generous
  - 1) But not an Enlightened One / seeker
  - 2) Inner self not awakened
  - 3) Giving to get
  - 4) Greed of heaven attachment of son
- \* Weak thinking = desire for heaven
  - Blind decision = inferior cows
  - 1) Covets heaven 2) Attachment for son = greedy, attached
  - 3) Mechanically not according to scriptures
- \* Had a son called Nachiketa
  - 1) Detached intelligent clever brave
  - 2) Dharma faithful to commands of scriptures
  - 3) Soul with good past impressions
  - 4) Young in age mature in thinking
    - What doing not important
    - Why doing is important
- In one line 3 generations
  - 1) Vajshravas Vaajshravas Nachiketa
  - 2) Noble family generous charitable

# Shlok - 2

#### Nachiketa's worry

- Nachiketa was a kumar young one
  - 1) 1-5 (kid) 6-12 (kumar) 13-19 (teenager) young adults, adults
  - 2) Nachiketa must be 7-10
  - 3) Not reached puberty
  - Incapable of reproduction
- Young in age yet mature in knowledge
  - 1) Faithful commands of scriptures for charity
  - 2) Observant charity of cows not worthy of giving
  - 3) Dutiful devoted to father save from this mistake
- Faithful so thoughts triggered on observing
  - 1) Faith triggered thoughts is it right?
  - 2) Thoughts / worries seeing charity of cows
  - 3) Questions rose on watching
- When inferior cows donated, at that time Nachiketa
  - 1) Became thoughtful found it flawed
  - 2) Was grieved at father's act
  - 3) How to resolve it began thinking
  - 4) What is my duty as a son should stop save him
- We give \_ old \_ not want to worn use any more
  - 1) Eg. Clothes, papad (food item) = not usable, torn, fungus
  - 2. Eg. Old papers, clothes = exchange money, utensils
  - 3. Eg. Umbrella, grains = faulty, with holes, rotten
  - 4. Eg. Cheap fruits in worship = nice ones for self
- \* Nachiketa knew charity should be
  - Useful proper righteous best purposeful – with faith – with feelings
  - 2) To the worthy
  - 3) Intention \_ best \_ beneficial Humility detached with faith

### Innocence of a child

- \* Difference between maturity adulthood
  - 1) Adulthood comes with age
  - 2) Maturity comes from inner purity
- \* Kids are straightforward and innocent
  - 1) True transparent blank heart
  - 2) Not calculative manipulative hide
- \* World (parents, friends, teachers, universities)
  - 1) How to be smart / shrewd / cunning
  - 2) Eg. Stains on blank heart to make smart Increase intellect not virtues, values
- \* In growing up, our innocence
  - 1) Lose our innocence
  - 2) What is valuable for child for adults is different
- \* Kabir Returning this cloth as pristine as given
  - 1) Returned childhood
  - 2) Without stain kept the innocence
- \* <u>Jesus</u> Entry only if childlike innocence
  - 1) Seeker has age + innocence
  - 2) Understanding + values (learned initiated)
- Christian sect Copay
  - 1) Charity every week like the most
  - 2) Practice charity and detachment
- \* Father = lot of intelligence no purity

Son = less intelligent – purity straightforwardness innocence

- \* What Nachiketa could see father could not
  - 1) Due to lack of yearning for liberation
  - 2) Intellect rusted attachment, greed, ego
- Father's well-wisher therefore
  - 1) Worried to save what to do for uplifting
  - 2) Shows his devotion to father dutifulness

#### Description of cows

Sorry state of the cows
 Description of cows – given in charity

#### \* Pitodaka

- 1) Have drunk water for last time as no strength left to go and drink
- 2) Almost dead not capable of going and drinking
- 3) Should be given to shelter homes, not as charity

#### \* <u>Jagdhatruna</u>

- 1) Could not munch food because of lack of teeth
- 2) No teeth so cannot eat more grass, munch eaten for the last time
- 3) Considered wealth or woe / problem not as charity

### \* Dugdhadoha

- 1) Have yielded all their milk cannot give milk anymore
- 2) Milked for last time will not be able to give milk again
- 3) Who would give such cows fodder for free not as charity

#### Nirindriya

- 1) Barren cannot produce calves any more
- 2) Lost the capacity of reproduction unable to conceive
- 3) Cannot give birth to cow (milk) ox (farming) then what use not as charity

#### Attainment of joyless world

- No calves no milk
   No grass (so no cow dung cakes) no water
   (so no cow urine)
  - 1) Absolutely meaningless worthless useless
  - 2) Aged enfeebled lame emaciated
- \* Selfish Only deluded would do such charity
   Only fools would accept it
- Why take such charity?
   Brahmins have to accept anything given in charity as prasad - a divine gift (such an attitude)
- Useless burden to who gets cannot drink / eat – give calves / milk
  - 1) Was prosperous but cunning
  - 2) Getting rid of burden clearing as charity
  - Sinful act exploitation, insensitive forgetfulness of God / scriptural commands
- Charity not pure not as per scriptures therefore
   Not worth giving / being inferior charity
  - 1) No merits no celestial abode
  - Go to joyless world devoid of happiness world lacking joy
  - 3) Can also mean hell
- Nachiketa father cunning
  - 1) Loophole = son not mine
    - keeps good cows for son
    - have given all mine as charity
  - 2) Technically right = get heaven
    - intentionally wrong = get joyless world
- Act not important intention is important

#### Nachiketa's thinking

- Father charity but blinded by attachment for son |\*
  - Eg. like Dhritrashtra unworthy heaven knowledge of self
  - 2) Emotional confusion
    - Son is not mineThe son is mineso not give in charityso give to Death
  - 3) Where excessive attachment there alone anger arises quickly
- Nachiketa
  - 1) Well-versed in scriptures intelligent bright child
  - 2) Observant awareness wise
  - 3) Realised not take him to heaven but hell
  - 4) Duty to save him from sinful act
- Wanted to save his father from
  - 1) Undesirable karma undesirable fruit
  - 2) Spoils next birth = attainment of abode where no joy
    - Infamy in this world = criticism
  - 3) Feels responsible / duty to stop him
- Had a spine to stand up and speak the truth
  - 1) Guts directly no sugar coating
  - 2) Duty to remind him but not humiliate
  - 3) Truth should be spoken in cultured way
  - 4) Many virtues should be reflected along with truth
  - 5) Be careful in presenting truth or else hurt harm ego
- Hits upon an idea
  - 1) I am son son is wealth so his wealth
  - 2) If have to give all even me
  - 3) If I am given not need to keep cows
  - 4) Will give them best ones
  - 5) This birth next birth not spoilt
  - 6) Though I get sacrificed he will not go to hell \*
    Eg. Russia Japan

#### Sent to death

- Ready to sacrifice himself for him
  - Don't focus on imperfection but help
     Selfless love thinking well-being of father
  - 2) Selfless love love inspite of... Selfish love – love because of...
  - 3) Conditional \_ selfish love possessive not ready to sacrifice
- \* Asked him whom will you give me to?
  - 1) Asked him 3 times pestering
    - shows Nachiketa's persistence
  - 2) 2 times ignored = as busy
    - 3rd time annoyed furious as causing trouble
  - 3) So said in anger unto death I give you
    - as we say go to hell
- As father doing Nachiketa did against scriptures his duty
  - 1) Father could not see intentions

- no introspection

- 2) Ego hurt fit of fury curses him
- 3) He was a scholar not Enlightened One / saint
- 4) Was cautioned could not accept
- Fathers have possessiveness for son
  - 1) Because gave birth right to give death
  - 2) Wants him to agree to whatever he does Eg. Say day is day – night is night
  - 3) Do not like independent thinking, want them to grow
- Can't take suggestion / advice from kids
  - 1) Feel age maturity are synonyms
  - 2) Eg. Hit kid because small they learn grow up fast so can hit
  - 3) Can see truth in it
    - Eg. Laughs if lies angered at truth!!
- Though Nachiketa said
  - 1) Humbly respectfully without humiliating
  - 2) Father could not bear in anger cursed him
- 3) Son upset at act father upset at son

### Nachiketa's introspection

- Nachiketa's response his thoughts when father cursed him
- \* Why father to death?
  - 1) Am good at certain, average at certain but not third grade
  - 2) I am the best possible in being respectful, medium at following dharmaEg. Shawl – with holes
  - 3) But not worst at all Still to death why?

Mrutyave tva dadami – Unto death I will give you

- Whatever the reason I shall follow command
  - 1) That alone is my duty
  - 2) It will certainly be beneficial for me
  - 3) I am son and disciple (father Guru)
  - 4) No transgression or request surrendered
- Though difficulties but devotion should not be destroyed
  - 1) Eg. Ram exile Kaikeyi Dashrath
  - 2) Even I should follow command
  - Not angry / complaining / upset / fearful / blame / conflict
  - 4) Not disregard his command determined to follow command
- In ancient tradition Guru akin to God
   In modern era self-will, no shame
  - 1) Nachiketa was an supremely worthy soul
  - 2) So no complaints change (request)
- \* Supreme = Before the command, understands wish (intent) completes the task
  - Medium = Accomplishes task when clear instruction is given
  - Low = Even though commanded, does not

do it – transgresses – tries to be

over smart

Lowest of = Uses Guru for selfish motives the low runs away at time of seva

## Taking positively

- Initially was disturbed
  - 1) Started to introspect silently withdrew
  - 2) Not sulk or react / blame
  - 3) See his fault why made father angry my mistake
  - 4) Not furious or fearful
  - 5) Takes positively
- Irreligious religious seeker's mind
  - 1) Sees faults in others reacts no transformation Why such punishment to me
  - 2) Introspects finds his faultTransformation occurs(Seeing own faults is beginning of dharma)
  - 3) Gifts within positive Elevation begins (gratitude steadfastness in dharma)
- Take it positively Eg. cycle, truck
   Eg. hand soldier
  - 1) Certainly I will benefit
    - Be instrumental in an important task
    - Giving to death Guru death
    - Snatch away ignorance attachment ego
       Will destry it won't survive
    - 2 meanings Death is Guru (general) Guru is death (spiritual)
  - 2) Achanak sudden incident ready for it– shows his maturity
  - 3) If furious, do not feel bad Memory \_ decision making \_ becomes \_ why corrupted impeded blind hurt hate
    - Father cannot wish evil for son in anger
  - 4) I am a disciple He is my Guru
    - Guru is like God duty is to obey
    - Turns bane into blessings
       Eg. Dashrath will yearn had children
    - Nachiketa great Guru got knowledge to attain of self-realisation

## Shlok - 6

#### Advising father

- Father's face saw sadness
  - 1) Full of guilt remorse
  - Scripture starts with sorrowEg. Bhagavad Gita Vishadyog
- Ancestor's did what they said
  - 1) Uphold tradition
    - Stick to your words don't go back
  - 2) Give up attachment for son
    - Grant me permission to leave for Yamlok land of death
- This alone is characteristic of Great Ones of the past–present
  - 1) You are a sage don't go back on your words Hold on to high values
    - Words spoken should not be proven false
  - 2) Without getting disturbed or saddened
  - Ancestors have done what said
     Eg. Ram father, Pandavas mother
- Don't worry if I die
  - 1) Body's nature is to perish
  - 2) Will die and be reborn again
  - 3) Therefore do not lament my separation
- \* Eg. It is like grains
  - Grows rots grows again
  - Birth death rebirth
- West believe in linear
   East believe in circular
  - 1) Eg. Sun rises sets rises again
  - 2) Eg. Summer winter summer
  - 3) Eg. It's like a wheel (worldly cycle)
- Nachiketa says death is not
  - 1) The end of existence
  - 2) So don't worry / feel guilty
  - 3) Don't be sad grant permission

#### Permission and goes

- Character of Nachiketa revealed
  - Telling truth not humiliates his father
     Eg. Ashtavakra found fault in his father
     Nachiketa remained firm in showing respect
  - 2) Does not want his father to be falsified words should not be proven false
  - Ready to sacrifice for his good no remorse in following command
  - 4) Consoles his father takes positively
     Happy to follow
     Even at cost of life should not abandon dharma
- \* Don't ask questions like -
  - 1) How he went? died / with body
  - 2) It's insignificant
  - 3) Pick up the spiritual message
- Don't want father to go wrong
  - 1) Live according to tradition
  - 2) Asks for permission to go to
  - 3) The land of death (he is ready)
- Reaches Yamlok
  - 1) Yam not there on tour
  - 2) Knocks wife opens
  - Offers food water
     Didn't take as was given to Yam
  - 4) Without seeing him / command should not take
- 3 days passed by
  - 1) Waiting at the doorstep
  - 2) Without food and water
  - 3) Waits
  - 4) Yam comes after 3 days

# Shloks -7, 8

#### Wife - Guest (7)

- Yam not there on tour
  - 1) Nachiketa = no snacks, no relax
  - 2) Reaches abode 3 days fasted
  - 3) Yamlok = land of justice decision on karmic merits-demerits

Chitragupt keeps account – Yam announces where? time?

- Hell = Place to undergo fruits of unmeritorious karma
- \* When Yam comes wife tells him
  - 1) Brahmin child has come as guest
    - Not had fasted serve refreshments
  - They are like fire fetch water wash feet
- \* <u>Vaishvanar</u> = fire
  - 1) Fire: help or burn (heat, light)
  - 2) Brahmin: pleased displeased bless curse
  - 3) Eg. Double-edged sword: kill other kill you
  - 4) No disrespect will be cursed hospitality disregarded
  - 5) At fault not go with because respected water fasted fed wash his feet
    - Act of pacification

#### \* Brahmin

- 1) Spiritual evolved soul
  - Knower of Self absorbed in Self detached doer of activites
  - Dispassionate ascetic spiritual practices, spreading dharma
- 2) Don't take \_ given \_ respect / support fees charity stay food
- 3) Not by birth \_ by state \_ only by birth \_ ascetic

  Brahmin Brahmin disrespect so have

  will curse powers

#### \* Guest

- 1) Indian tradition hospitality of guest important
- 2) Atithi devo bhava treat guest as God
- 3) A + tithi = comes without informing– without date just drops in just shows up
- 4) Ancient times transportation no communication
- 5) Satithi nowadays with appointment

#### \_If disrespected (8)

- \* Shlok shows
  - 1) Importance of \_ how \_ no fees Brahmin respect so seva
  - 2) If disrespected \_ dangerous disregarded outcome
  - Consequences of saints Great Ones disrespecting
  - 4) Wife reveals to Yam harmful effects
- a) Asha (hopes lost)
  - 1) Hope of unknown fruits will be destroyed
  - 2) No hope of anything good
- \* b) Pratiksha (expectations unfulfilled)
  - 1) Expectation for known fruits will be futile
  - 2) Heaven material wealth relationships etc.
- c) <u>Sangatam</u> (satsang fruits of company of good men)
  - 1) Karmic merits of doing satsang will be destroyed
  - 2) Karmic merits values all lost
- d) Sunrutaam (merits of sweet talks)
  - 1) Power of speech gives goodness, happiness, harmony, prestige
  - 2) Status achieved by talking sweetly will be lost
- e) <u>Ishtaapurte</u> (beneficial results of charitable deeds)
  - 1) Personal or social all good works
  - 2) Fruits of sacrifices and rituals, charity etc.
  - 3) Well pond lake guesthouse temple giving food etc. karmic merits of seva destroyed
- f) Putrapashoon (wealth lost)
  - 1) Son, animals considered wealth in
  - 2) ancient times all will be lost
- \* Conclusion
  - 1) Therefore guest / saint do not disregard them
  - 2) Please them by your hospitality
  - 3) Make efforts to gain love grace blessings

#### Yam's boon

- Now Yam says
  - 1) You are a Brahmin
    Worthy (deserving) of respect and worship
  - 2) Feels embarrassed because dwelt in house without food
  - 3) Scared of curse (disrespect)
- You are worth bowing down to worshipping
  - 1) I bow to you because worthy of obeisance Prostrations to you
  - 2) Bless me may I be uplifted May good befall me
  - 3) Pardon my mistake
- As atonement 3 boons
   Choose 3 boons in return of penance
  - 1) Yam looks fierce but here see atonement
  - 2) Please forgive me for suffering Ask for 3 boons
  - Feels guilty to make up for mistakes grants 3 boons
  - 4) Devtas heavenly beings can give boons
- Astonishment respect atonement so grants 3 boons

#### Secret behind Nachiketa's going

- \* Always death comes to you
   Here Nachiketa goes to death
  - Death knocks Nachiketa knocks Death comes – Nachiketa goes
- One who is ready for death
   He is rewarded respected
   granted boons
- When you are ready for death
   Death not to be found
   There is no death
- \* People die a thousand deaths out of fear of death
  - Seeker is ready realises it does not exist
- \* Realises it's just an illusion
  - Eg. Rope as snake sweat see as rope no fear at all

## First boon – contentment of father

- \* Three boons were granted:-
  - 1) Family happiness = this world
  - 2) Social welfare = other world
  - 3) His enlightenment liberation = no world

#### 5 in one boon

- 1) <u>Tvat prasrushtam</u> = when sent back
  - 1) When you send me back
  - 2) Assumed I will be sent
  - 3) Knows he will surely be released
  - 4) Want to see relations restored
- 2) Shant Sankalp: Sumana calm kind-hearted
  - 1) Calm cheerful no desires not disturbed
  - 2) Only people with a calm mind are happy
  - 3) No more traffic of thoughts
  - 4) Was disturbed confused
  - 5) Attachment for son curse Charity cheat guilt = free of all thoughts
- 3) Vitmanyu: free of anger
  - 1) I had instigated everything
  - 2) No more anger or guilt / remorse
  - 3) Not annoyed
  - 4) Quiet calm pacified
- 4) Pratit recognises me
  - 1) Not consider me ghost
  - 2) Recognise me
  - 3) Healthy physical mental
  - 4) Physical cataract etc. impediments
  - 5) Mental not disturbed
- 5) <u>Abhivadet</u> greet me
  - 1) Accepts me as before
  - 2) Loves shows affection
  - 3) Happy to reunite with son
  - 4) Loves me like before
  - 5) Speaks to me

- My first boon is
  - 1) When I am sent back
  - 2) Father should be calm pacified
  - 3) Free from anger towards me
  - 4) Recognise
  - 5) Greet affectionate
- So smart

  Many boons in one boon

Eg. It's like asking

- 1) May I see feeding my great grandchildren
- 2) Meal on gold plates with gold spoons
- 3) 7th floor of a grand mansion
- 4) Asked for healthy long life family great grandchildren wealth mansion love harmony
- Nachiketa's character
  - Won Yam's love by waiting – fasting – humility – devotion
  - 2) Did not wish for anything worldly / heavenlyDevoid of desire for wealth desire for son– desire for fame
  - 3) Though father angry cursed
     asked for his welfare not revenge
     No emotional baggage no reaction
     No vengefulness for father hurt or hate
  - 4) Shows dutifulness / conscientious compassion for animals devoted to father repaid father's obligation towards him Fulfils son's dharma wise –
     Eg. Modern Ram Vidyasagar Nachiketa

# <u>Shlok – 11</u>

## Boon granted

- Yam responds boon granted
  - 1) When you stand before your father
  - 2) Seeing you saved from death
  - 3) He will be free of anger free of grief
  - 4) Will accept you with affection (joyous)
  - 5) This is my unfailing boon
- \* Two more names for father:
  - a) <u>Vaajshravas</u> Because Vajshravas' son
  - b) <u>Gautama</u> <u>Family name</u> surname
  - c) <u>Aaruni</u> Son of Arun Rishi Biological parent Arun
  - d) <u>Audalaki</u>
    Adopted by Rishi Uddalak so Audalaki
    Foster Parents
- \* Through my favour your father will
  - 1) Recognise you
  - 2) Affectionate towards you
  - 3) As before
- Seeing you released from mouth of death
  - 1) Will lose his anger
  - 2) Be calm and happy
  - 3) Will sleep peacefully at night

# Shloks - 12, 13

# Nachiketa glory of heaven (12)

- \* Time for asking second boon
  - 1) Sings glory of heaven
  - 2) All good things of heaven shown
- \* Heaven = Place full of happiness / devoid of misery
  - 1) Attained by binding auspicious karma
  - 2) Attained by following religious practices
- \* Heaven = Place devoid of fears
  - 1) Fears and phobias have
  - 2) Snake height dark disease
    Spiders water lonely death
- \* (1) No death in heaven
  - 1) You (death) are not there
  - 2) Relative immortality long life
  - 3) You don't see their death in your life time
  - 4) Bhaktamar called immortal
  - 5) But not immortality fruit of meritorious karma over Eg. Hawaii back to earth
- \* (2) No old age in heaven
  - Body is not like earthly beings no tiredness
  - 2) No impurities of the body no wear and tear no disease
  - 3) Always young no childhood or old age
  - 4) Senses also do not become weak
- (3) No pangs of hunger or thirst in heaven
  - 1) No joy of life delicacies
  - 2) Experience but think and it's attained
  - 3) Burping so no pain of it
- \* Conclusion
  - 1) All the bodily enjoyments available attained: physical enjoyment, longevity think and it's attained, vehicles, attendants, etc.
  - 2) No physical sufferingLack nothing— no incompleteness no fear
  - No sorrow only joy
     Therefore humans tempted to acquire meritorious karma and go there

# Asks Yam (13)

- After description of heaven and pleasures
  - In this shlok asks for the way to attain it
- You are the knower of agnividya
  - 1) Rites rituals mantras = agnividya
  - 2) Know right way leading to heaven
  - 3) Agnividya = as fire integral part of any ritual
- Capable of teaching also
  - 1) Know and show
  - 2) I want to learn means to attain heaven
- \* I have faith regarding that
  - 1) Believe in existence of heaven
  - 2) Faith in scriptures and you
  - 3) Eager to know from you
    - ask as my second boon
- Nachiketa not asking for himself
  - 1) For social \_ those who want to welfare know it tell them
  - 2) Many people have a desire so asking for

that section of society

- \* He knows not correct goal
  - 1) So-called heavenly happiness religious people want long / different from world of mortals
  - 2) Is against the basic spiritual principles of dharma only desires liberation
  - 3) Limited not eternal only limited happiness finite going to end can be experienced
  - 4) Fruit of meritorious karma back to not eternal over earth no immortality
  - 5) By activities done with mind not purified desire for fruit so no knowledge / liberation
- Asking for others
  - 1) Prabhruhi = please explain agnividya in detail Explains agnividya well
  - 2) Please explain the means to heaven agnividya. Give a discourse and explain it
- Character of Nachiketa revealed

Faith – humility – thirst for knowledge Understanding of right speaker – benevolent feelings

# Shloks 14, 15, 16

### Yam says (14 - 15)

#### Shlok 14

- I know agnividya which gives heaven
   Will tell you in a nice way
  - Ready to grant will tell you the knowledge Second boon that leads to heaven
- Listen carefully
   Listen with concentration \_ Complex
   Remember it \_ in detail

Know – tell you – learn from me

This knowledge certainly leads to attainment of heaven

This knowledge – fire of knowledge is seated in the cave of heart of learned (Enlightened One)

- \* This knowledge hidden in heart of Enlightened One – will reveal it to you
- Intellect (cave) power of soul (fire) make sharp / subtle

#### Shlok 15

- Explained agnividya
   Fire sacrifice
   Rituals that lead to heavenly realms
- Gave detailed explanation sacrificial pit of yajna
   What's sacrificial pit of

- What's - sacrificial pit of required - different shapes - bricks

- \* How \_ What size \_ how \_ what many length arrange mantras to chant
- \* 720 \_ said to represent year bricks (360 days – 360 nights)
- \* Told him to repeat it
  - As complex and detail
  - To check if got it right
- Repeated whole accurately
  - Impressed / delighted shows super attentive
  - Intelligence \_ ability to remember = pleased with this sharp intellect extraordinary memory so saying
  - Sought respect and approval of Guru
- \* 4 types of memory
  - a) long time take forget soon
  - b) long time take retain
  - c) Fast learn fast forget
  - d) Fast learn retain (Nachiketa)
- Pleased by this, Yamraj said ->

## Bonus boon (16)

#### Shlok 16

- Delighted at his attentiveness
  - Granted an additional boon
  - Not 3rd boon bonus boon
- Sacrificial fire will be called by your name
   Nachiketa agni / Naachiket agni
- Also pulled out a necklace and gave him as kings do
  - Ratnamala necklace with jewels of different shapes and colours
  - Can mean taught different mantras, skills, theories

# Shloks - 17, 18, 19

#### Yam instructs (17 – 18)

#### Shlok 17

- If performed thrice with focus
  - 1) 3 times oneness of mind-speech-body
  - 2) Rituals should be associated with mantra and meditativeness
  - 3) Learn understand execute (apply)
- \* Along with performing 3 duties
  - 1) Perform 3 kinds of duties / free from desires
  - 2) Sacrifice austerity charity (donation)
- \* Transcends life and death
  - 1) Overcomes birth and death
  - 2) Beyond sorrow sufferings
  - 3) Vices (unethical acts) (impure feelings)
  - 4) No taking birth and death again and again
  - 5) Performer crosses the ocean of transmigration
- \* Attains eternal peace
  - 1) Yajna begets heaven
  - 2) But if invest in higher
  - 3) Quickly liberation everlasting peace

# Shlok 18

- If performed 3 times
  - 1) With knowledge and feelings
  - 2) With sincerity right method (manner as per scriptures)
- 3) Spiritual intention mantra and meditativeness
- \* Ritual not important mental state important
  - 1) Mind should be purified then ready
  - For attaining knowledge of self to highlight your identification
- Without sorrow enjoys heaven
  - 1) Free from 3 types of afflictions goes beyond
  - 2) Transcends sorrow revels in heaven rejoices
  - 3) Same words used by Nachiketa in shloka 12

## Ask for 3rd (19)

### Shlok 19

- Yam impressed by his
  - 1) Readiness straightforwardness affection
  - 2) Showering blessings and boons on him
- \* Second boon granted
  - 1) Showed ritual leading to heaven
  - 2) Share with others
- \* This agni fire will be called
  - 1) By your name Naachiket agni
  - 2) In modern era trait of naming hospitals roads airports etc.
- Now ask for 3rd boon
  - 1) Name was not 3rd bonus
  - 2) 3rd left so asks
  - 3) Yam wants to be free of obligations
    Only after he asks and granted
- \* 3 boons
  - 1) Ihalok world of mortals father's welfare
  - 2) Parlok heaven social welfare
  - 3) Alaukik liberation his welfare

Bliss of Soul
Bliss of Self
For bliss of the Supreme

One should be clear what he wants

Will ask for welfare of the soul

- Expected him to ask something having worldly fruits
- \* Third boon
  - 1) Something spiritual
    - Base of discussion on fundamentals hence
  - 2) Final goal
    - For welfare of the soul